POISON IN THE COFFEE

NOW DISCOVERED THAT EDWARD KUHN WAS GIVEN STRYCHNINE.

Suspicion Points to His Wife's Brother-Ida Hedrich's Suspicious Death at Crawfordsville.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., June 16 .- Analytical chemist Samuel Kennedy has just completed the examination of the stomach of Edward Kuhn, who died last Sunday morning under suspicious circumstances, and found a sufficient quantity of strychnine to cause his death. There have been no arrests made, but the theory of murder is fairly well established.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Last Saturday Kuhn, who was a wealthy young farmer, ate supper and died three hours later. His young wife's brother, Al. Midkiff, is said to have threatened his life eight months ago. Arsenic was found in the sugar and coffee, having been placed there while the family were absent. The wife says her husband drank coffee for supper, but that she and her cousin, Porter Ford, tasted it and found something bitter in it. After supper she examined the coffee "grounds" and found a powder which proved to be strychnine. A large quantity of the drug has now been found in the stomach. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Ford, who is only seventeen years old, and has been in the employ of the deceased.

IN HER 107TH YEAR.

Death of Irene McKee, an Old Resident of Adams County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal DECATUR, Ind., June 16 .- Irene McKee, aged 106, died at her home near Geneva, In this county, last night. She was the mother of fourteen children, had fortytwo grandchildren and ninety-nine greatgrandchildren. She was born in New York, and came to this county when it was a mere wilderness. Other Deaths. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., June 16.-Mrs.

her residence in the southern part of the

county this morning. She was married to James A. Smith, who survives her, in 1843 by the father of ex-President Harrison. They came to this county about fiftyfive years ago and have raised a large

WABASH, Ind., June 16.-Mrs. John harus, wife of a leading farmer near Kelso, dropped dead last evening while sitting In a chair at home. Apoplexy was the cause. Mrs. Karus was seventy years old. WAS SHE MURDERED?

Coroner Investigating the Poisoning

of Ida Hedrich. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 16. -Miss Ida Hedrick died last night from morphine poisoning, and the coroner is investigating, as it is not evident whether death resulted from accident, suicide or murder. The girl was in company with another girl and two young men in the evening, and they drank some beer, and the beer which Ida Hedrick drank contained the deadly morphine. It seems that all the parties had a quarrel, as they frequently did, and there is ground for suspicion of foul play. The girl was never known to make any threats of self-destruction. She purchased the drug yesterday. A doctor was summoned as soon as it was known that something was the matter, but he could not re-

Jacob Strauss Loses \$1,125. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., June 16 .- Jacob Strauss formerly Democratic trustee of Pleasant township, this county, has just made the discovery that he is out of pocket \$1,125 with interest as a result of his administration of the affairs of the office fifteen years ago. Alexander Chisworth, whom Strauss succeeded as trustee, had borrowed \$1,125 from the Citizens' Bank of Wabash, and this amount was due when Strauss tool the office. He paid it out of the townshi fund, but claims that he neglected to in clude it in his report to the commissioners, and when he settled this amount came out of his own pocket. He applied to the County Commissioners for relief this term, but to-day the board rejected the claim, and Strauss will now begin a suit to re-

Convicts Rearrested for Escaping. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 16 .- J. H Favors and William Daniels, two convicts in the State penitentiary, were arrested this evening as they stepped from the prison south, their sentences having expired. On June 16, 1893, they escaped from the prison south, but were arested in Illinois. They refused to return without requisition papers, and on account of their stubbornness were indicted by the last grand jury for breaking prison. It is not the custom to rearest prisoners who have escaped and been captured, but these men, being obstipate, furnish an excuse for prosecution. They will be tried at the next term of the Circuit Court.

Bad Water, and Not Poison. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FARMLAND, Ind., June 16.-The special in the Journal this morning concerning the poisoning of twenty-six school children and the teacher, Miss Lena Heady, Nettle Creek township is not quite so serious as was first reported. All were very sick for about twenty-four hours, but by quick work of neighbors and physicians they have all recovered. It is sup posed to be bad water instead of poison that was in the well. The report has caused considerable excitement in

Enormous Amor Phophallus Bloom.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, MARTINSVILLE, Ind., June 16 .- Capt. M. B. Collins, of this city, has a fine collection of flowers, among which is a plant called amor phophallus, a species of lily It bloomed a few days ago. The bloom is of maroon color, lily-shaped and is a huge affair, being almost two feet long and eight inches in diameter across the bell. The flower has the characteristic odor of its species, which is so great a stench that green flies constantly hover about it.

The Brock Victims Buried. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 16,-The remains of George Brock, who committed suicide Monday, and those of his wife and little son, whom he murdered, were buried yesterday. An undertaker was sent for, but did not go, and neighbors made rough pine boxes, put the bodies in and lowered them in the ground. Twelve people, including the three surviving sons, were present.

Bled Three Pints.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., June 16 .- Last evening Luther Dail, whose parents reside near Dora, this county, but who has recently been traveling for the Logansport Hairdyeing Company, was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, while standing on the corner of Canal and Wabash streets, this city. He lost three pints of blood and his recovery is very doubtful.

Martinsville Water Works Tested. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., June 16 .- The contractors who have put in water works here gave a test exhibition of the facilities for fighting fire this afternoon. Direct pressure by means of compound duplex pumps, securing water from ten driven wells, is the method. The exhibition was highly sat-

Lightning Knocks a Man Insensible.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LEBANON, Ind., June 16.-Lightning struck the residence of attorney Patrick H. Dutch about 6 o'clock this evening, tearing off a gable and doing considerable damage. Henry Vannuys, living next door, was knocked senseless, but not

Barn Burner Caught at Kokomo.

here to-night by Marshal Stewart, and wi

Shot Her Sister in the Heel. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., June 16 .- Miss Hattie Estes was seriously wounded in the heel this morning by her sister, who was carelessly handling a revolver which she did not know was loaded.

Indiana Notes The eighty-third forged note by Frank Miller, of Columbus, has been found, being for \$120, with the firm name of William Dehring & Co. signed to it. Miller is now believed to be in Mexico. Charles Crittendon, aged twenty, was drowned in Silver creek, a few miles from

Jeffersonville, Friday, while bathing. He

was the son of a prominent farmer. His body was recovered to-day. The new Presbyterian Church at Muncie will not be dedicated to-day, as previously announced, but the programme will be carried out one week later. The services will last one week. The postponement is caused by the absence of Rev. Dr. Rondthaler, of Indianapolis, who is in Colorado.

DEATH OF MR. PHELPS

NEW JERSEY'S STATESMAN DIES AT HIS ENGLEWOOD HOME.

Brief Story of His Career in Congress and as a Diplomat, Wherein He Was Much Distinguished.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 17.-2:10 a. m.

-William Walter Phelps died this morn-

ing at 1:50 o'clock. The first of Mr. Phelps's ancestors in this country was William Phelps, a brother of John Phelps, Oliver Cromwell's private secretary. He came in 1630 and settled near Simsbury, Conn. His grandson, John Jay Phelps, was the first of the family to leave Simsbury for New York, where he made a fortune as an importer, and organized the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. His son, William Walter Phelps, was born in New York city, Aug. 27, 1839, and was early sent to Yale, where he won many honors and stood second in his class at his graduation in 1860. He completed his law studies at the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1863. His work as a lawyer attracted especial attention, and when Justice Barrett resigned his place on the bench of the Seventh District Court, Governor Fenton apponted Mr. Phelps to the vacancy, but he declined the office. In 1869 the death of his father, who had left him the bulk of his property, compelled him to retire from active practice. In 1872 Mr. Phelps, who then made his home at Teaneck, near Englewood, N. J., was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, from the Fifth New Jersey district. He at once took high rank as a debater and became noted as one of the few men to whom the House would always listen. No man in many years made so brilliant a reputation in so short a time, and his ability was at once recognized by the Republcan leaders of the House. Although an ardent Republican, was independent and action, and and voted against the

Rights bill as being unconstitutional and as tending to injure rather than benefit the negro race. His vote cost him his re-election by seven votes in 1874. The Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional and the colored people of his district acknowl edged that they were wrong in thinking Mr. Phelps was not their friend. In 1881, while Mr. Phelps was abroad for his health. he was made minister to Austria by President Garfield, although he had not been an applicant for the post. When General Arthur became President Mr. Phelps tendered his resignation, finally retiring in August 1882. He was re-elected to the XLVIIIth Congress and re-elected to the XLIXth and Lth Congresses, always running hundreds of votes, and sometimes thousands, ahead

of his ticket. In his first term in Congress Mr. Phelps became warmly attached to Mr. Blaine, then Speaker of the House, and was his ardent supporter in the conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884. In 1884 and 1888 he was a delegate at large from New Jersey Mr. Phelps has been liberal in his dona tions to Yale College and was instrumental in securing to the alumni a share in the government of the institution. Early in March of 1889 Mr. Phelps was made one of the commissioners to negotiate with Germany respecting the Samoa trouble. He was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Germany by President Harrison the same year.

LOVED AS A FATHER BY AN ARMY General Thomas's Popularity with the Soldiers of the Cumberland. Pittsburg Dispatch.

As the war recedes from us the men and events of those days begin to assume their proper proportions and perspective. In the armies, North and South, perhaps more than in any other armies that ever existed, the affection of the private soldier for his officer, and particularly for his commanding general, partook often of the nature of adoration. There were a few generals, able, conscientious men, too, like Halleck and Buell in the North, and Bragg and Pemberton in the South, who seem never to have gained the affection or confidence of their men. Great and successful as General Grant undoubtedly was, it cannot be said that the men in the armies he commanded regarded him with the same warm affection that the soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia bestowed on General Lee, or "Mauss Bob," as they lovingly called him.

out, and the impartial historian sits down to portray the grand characters in that stirring drama, no figure will stand out with more prominence or be regarded with more admiration than that of the Virginian, George H. Thomas. When the war broke out Thomas showed himself larger than his State and as great as the nation that had educated him. With a moral courage that even his opponents admired he refused rank and preferment in the service of the Confederacy and remained true to the Union To General Thomas we owe the first great victory of the war, that of Summerset, Ky., where he met and de-feated Zollicoffer, on the banks of the Cumberland. To him also we owe the last great victory in the West, or rather that series of victories which resulted in the overthrow of Hood's army and forever prostrated the power of the Confederacy in the Mississippl valley. The world has already recognized General Thomas's genius as a great military leader. Had he been more ambitious, or if he had had strong political friends behind him, as had some who passed him in the race for promotion, the close of the war might have found him in a higher rank. But he was not a man who cared for promotion. He had no ambition beyond duty, and he permitted no mpulse to move him that had not its origin in pure principles and sound patriotism. With a handsome person, and a manner that begat confidence and induced affect tion, General Thomas with less command ing military abilities would still have been the idol of his army. Although a young man when the war began, men older than himself came to regard him as a senior, and the soldiers who carried bayonets or wielded sabres spoke affectionately of him as "Pop." The men came to him and expressed their wants, and he took them into his confidence-he had them already in his heart-and he showed that the arduous duties of his position did not blunt his sympathies nor make him indifferent to their needs. General Shorman, at the time of the death of his great comrade, in 1870.

children of his own, but every man in the Army of the Cumberland called him father, and felt toward him as a son.' Movements of Steamers. LONDON, June 16 .- The Anchor line steamer Ethiopia, Captain Wilson, which left New York June 2 for Glasgow, passed Tory island, northwest coast of Ireland with her bow badly stove in. The steamer had been in a collision with icebergs. Her water-tight bulkheads saved her from sinking. All on board are well.

eloquently said: "General Thomas had no

LONDON, June 16.-The Gould steam yacht Atalanta arrived at Cowes to-day. Al on board are well. NEW YORK, June 16.-Arrived: Etruria from Liverpool; La Touraine, from Havre. LIVERPOOL, June 16 .- Arrived: Umbria, from New York, BOSTON, June 16 .- Arrived: Gallia, from

Only a Few.

Events have taken such shape as permit Mr. Hill to supplement "I'm a Democrat" with "there are only a few o

bloomingdale Glens and Montezuma Mineral Springs.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., June 16.—Adam Garnett, colored, aged twenty-five, wanted at Upton. Ky., for burning a barn and \$3,000 ton. Ky., for burning a barn and \$3,000 worth of horses, last May, was arrested 134 South Illinois street, or telephone 1026.

CRISPI IN PERIL

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PREMIER OF ITALY.

Shot Fired at the Statesman While He Was Riding in a Carriage-The Would-Be Murderer Captured.

ROME. June 16.-An attempt to assassinate Premier Crispi was made to-day. The Premier was driving from his residence to the Chamber of Deputies in a closed carriage. As the vehicle was turning from the Via Gregoriana into the Via Capolecasea a man who was loltering on the sidewalk put his hand into his breast, drew a revolver, dashed into the street, almost close up to the carriage. He then lifted his revolver, took a short aim at the Premier and fired. Signor Crispi was uninjured and promptly sprang out of his carriage with the intention of seizing the would-be assassin. The latter, however, was almost immediately selzed by a number of people who were attracted to the spot by the report of the revolver. In a moment the neighborhood was crowded with excited people vowing vengeance upon the man who had attempted to murder the Premier. A rush was made for the man, who was struggling with his captors near the Premier's carriage, and he would undoubtedly have been beaten to death had it not been for the prompt arrival of police. Deputy Pugliese, who was one of the first to selze the would-be murderer, picked up the revolver when the prisoner was in safe hands and handed it to the Premier, who examined it curiously and with great coolness. Signor Crispi was loudly cheered for the courage he displayed under such trying circumstances.

The first reports of the affair had it that the Premier was the first person to lay hands on the man who fired the shot, but although this did not turn out to be correct, there is no doubt that the distinguished Italian statesman displayed most remarkable presence of mind, and that he would undoubtedly have closed promptly with his assailant had it not been for the fact that other people laid hands on him before the Premier could approach. Signor Crispi was most warmly cheered when he arrived at the Chamber of Deputies, for the news of the attempt upon his life had preceded him. Upon reaching the Chamber the Premier went to the President's room and related the story as if nothing extraordinary had happened When the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies opened there were cheers for the Premier and the President arose and told the members of the attempt upon his life, several denouncing the outrage and expressing the hope that Signor Crispi's life would be long preserved to his country. The remarks of the President were greeted with loud and continued applause from the members and from the people in the

The would-be assassin gave the name o Paolo Lega, and described himself as a joiner. The police have, however, discovered that he was a member of several Anarchist societies, where he was known as "Marat," after the famous French revolutionist. "Marat" declares that he arrived in Rome this morning, charged with the mission to kill Premier Crispi. He added that he was sorry he had falled in his object and cursed himself and his pistol for having missed the Premier. King Humbert, so soon as he heard of the attempted assassination of Premier Crispi, sent him his congratulations upon

his escape. 204 Miners Missing. TROPPAU, Austrian Silesia, June 16 .-The official estimates of the extent of the disaster caused by the explosions of fire damp on Thursday in the coal mines at Karwin say that 204 miners are missing, and that only twenty bodies have been recovered. Of the miners who met their death by these explosions one hundred were married men, and they leave four hundred children to mourn their loss, Experts who have examined the pits declare that they were in a dangerous condition weeks

Leo Was Near Death's Door. NEW YORK, June 16 .- The Herald's correspondent is informed by the Pope's physician that the Holy Father's recent attack of weakness brought him near to death. For some time it was thought he could not rally. His Holiness has fully recovered his strength and is now in excellent A committee of the College of Cardinals

has approved the Pope's encyclical letter, stamping it as his political testament. The encyclical will shortly be promulgated. Austrian Officials Surprised. VIENNA, June 16 .- The officials at the American legation here, when shown a Washington dispatch relating to John Benich, an American citizen, of Chicago, who was drafted into a Croatian regiment, expressed the greatest surprise. They understood that the matter had been fully settled and that Benich had returned to

Twenty-Six Drowned. ROME, June 16.-News of a collision in the Sea of Asov between the Greek bark Egyptos and the Russian steamship Maroussa has been received. Both vessels sank. Four of the crew of the Egyptos and twenty-two of the crew of the Maroussa,

America. Further investigation will be

including all officers, were drowned. Cable Notes. The yacht Vigilant let go her anchor in Gourock bay, at 3:45 o'clock, last night. Captain Jeffrey, commander of the yacht,

reported that he had a fine passage and good weather. Sublieutenant Schiffmaker, who was accidentally shot by General Edon at Char-enton, France, Thursday last, while the General was inspecting the Lieutenant's re-volver, died yesterday. General Edon is to be tried by court-martial.

ARE YOU SHORT AND STOUT? If So. Here Is Advice as to What to Avoid in Selecting Your Dress.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The short, stout woman, if she is not most judicious in her selection of styles this season, will be apt to make a guy of herself. Seldom have styles been so unfavorable for the short and the stout woman as this season. Let the short, stout woman and the short, slender woman be-ware of exaggerated shoulder effects and the wide rippled and befrilled collars. Such women may adopt the drooping sleeve, but not the long shoulder seam. It makes no difference whether a long or a short shoul-der seam is in vogue, let her cling to the short shoulder seam. The short woman should not divide her

skirt horizontally by bands, ruffles or flouncings, or by any trimming carried around the skirt above the foot; especially should she avoid contrasting trimmings, as these trimmings have the effect of making her look shorter still and stouter. Longwaisted bodices make the short woman ridiculous, seeming to cut her in two. Princess dresses are best for short women, as they give longer continuous lines, and these also should have no trimming above the foot. Perpendicular trimmings give an appearance of greater height; for this reason piping the seams of the skirt is a good fashion for short women, and so is

Women who are of goodly stature and who wear wide shoulder ruffles, revers and very widely rippled collars should avoid wearing tiny capot bonnets, as this dwarfs the head and accentuates their shoulder breadth unpleasantly.

BANDED TRAMPS.

The Present Movements Are Dangerous and Should Be Suppressed. Thomas Byrnes, in North American Re-

It is easily understood that a tramp, to

whom all places are alike, would find a

pleasurable excitement in a march. He is

supported as he walks, which is all he cares

for, and from being the most despised ob-ject in the community—the beggar for broken food—he suddenly finds a certain dignity and interest attaching themselves to him when he joins one of these armies. When there are enough of him, he shows his natural laziness and his contempt for law by seizing on railroad trains and riding in place of walking. To him the army move ment is a vast picnic.
It is claimed the sympathy of the law-Every Sunday, commencing Sunday, July abiding and self-supporting population of

bitter experience what it means to have tramps in the neighborhood; they are pow-erless to defend themselves, and naturally they do anything to get rid of such unwel-come visitors. I would do the same were I

There is a standing order on the Central Pacific railroad forbidding conductors of reight trains to put off tramps. Why? of wooden snowsheds on the roads and when the tramps are put off they set these on fire. It is cheaper to carry them on the trains. It was cheaper for the farmers to feed the Coxeyites and haul them along the road than to have them stay. No doubt if the farmers could feed and transport the seventeen-year locusts and the army worms, they would with pleasure. So they have fed and transported these army worms. I think this movement is the most dangerous this country has seen since the civil war. Our government rests on the submission of the minority to the will of the maority, and this army movement is nothng more than that the minority of the minority appeals to force and intimidation to secure the legislation it wants. It is an outrage that this army of tramps and Socialists, officered by self-constituted "Generals," "Colonels," and the like, should be permitted to march through the States with the avowed intention of intimidating Congress. The movement is illegal, un-American and a disgrace, and it should have been

THE MOROCCO CRISIS

stopped long ago.

IT HAS CAUSED EUROPEAN POWERS TO WATCH ENGLAND'S ACTIONS.

Prince Bismarck Believed to Be Seriously III-The American Horseman Still in a Berlin Prison.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, June 16 .- The crisis in the affairs of Europe caused by the death of Sultan Mulay Hassen and the strong feeling aroused in certain quarters against the succession to sultanate of his son, Abdul Aziz, has served to focus the feeling of antagonism towards England, which has been especially noticeable and which has grown in strength ever since the announcement of the conclusion of the Anglo-Congo treaty. As evidence of this feeling against England it is believed the German government will not take part in any naval demonstration which the other powers may contemplate making on the coast of Morocco. Of course, should German interests be menaced by any outcome of the disputes which have arisen since the death of the Sultan, the empire may be compelled to send a fleet to Morocco. But, according to present indications, there will be no necessity for such a step, as the German diplomates are confident that the rival interests of the western powers will insure their neutrality. In this connection the Cologne Gazette semi-officially remarks: "Although Ger-

many does not hanker after territorial

aggrandizement, she has important commercial interests and the security of num-erous German subjects to defend." Then, referring to the eventuality of the transfer of Morocco to a European power, the Gazette adds significantly: "After our recent experiences with English and Spanish liplomacy in connection with the Congo agreement and commercial treaty neither of these countries can expect the same friendly co-operation and good will as might confidently have been hoped for otherwise. It is time that Germany should show that she is determined not to be treated as a quantite negligeable in African questions." As though to show that political affairs do not affect the personal relations of the two courts, Emperor William during the week has been feting the delegation from the First (Royal) Dragoons, the British regiment to which Queen Victoria during her stay at Coburg appointed him hon-orary colonel. The British dragoons were treated in a most hospitable manner and left Berlin delighted with the Emperor's hospitality and with the gifts and decoradisliked by the military men here,

tions which his Majesty bestowed on them. The Emperor appeared proud to wear the English officer's mess jacket and the dragoon forage cap, which are R. F. Kneebs, the American horse owner, who was accused of fraudulent practices on the turf, in connection with trotting horses, is still in prison. The testimony of Dr. Hall, who came from the United States on purpose to try and be of service to the prisoner, has failed to induce the authorities to accept bail. Kneebs s confined in a decent room, and is allowed to buy his own meals. His friends say that new and conclusive evidence is on its way here from the United States, and that the prisoner, early in July, will be able to prove his innocence. The discovery of the wholesale forgeries

in United States bills and Bank of England notes at Hamburg was directly due to the smartness of Edward Schwabe, second officer of the Hamburg-American steamship Russia. Schwabe, before his appointment to the Russia, became acquainted with a man named Thies, a partner in the bankrupt Hamburg firm of Thies & Meyerheim. Thies made mysterious proposals to Schwabe, hinting at the possibility of the easy acquisition of a handsome income. Schwabe became interested in Thies, and visited the latter's domicile at Hamburg, where he no-ticed a printing press. Schwabe thought very little about the matter for a long time afterward, and would probably have allowed it to escape his memory entirely had it not been for the fact that a brother officer in the Hamburg-American service happened to mention to him that Thies had made proposals to him to circulate forged United States bills in America. This proposition was indignantly rejected. Schwabe thereupon decided to investigate the matter thoroughly, and the arrest of the culprits

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has applied through the United States embassy to the Foreign Office here. and to the authorities of Alsace-Lorraine, for permission to do business in that prov-

In spite of the reassuring statements emanating from Friedrichsruhe, there is an uneasy feeling in regard to Prince Bismarck's illness, which is now believed to be of a serious nature. It is stated that Count and Countess Herbert von Bismarck have cut short their sojourn in London or account of the condition of the ex-Chancellor's health.

A blacksmith of Hamburg named Weber has invented a cuirass which has successfully resisted bullets fired from German military rifles at twenty paces distant. The blacksmith intends to make the tour of Europe with his coat. The inhabitants of Berlin, during the past week, have been suffering from continued

cold and rain and frequent thunderstorms. The number of arrivals of Americans in this city during the week has been large, but there have been few prominent people registered. A party of thirty-eight young ladies, under the chaperonage of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, is attracting attention. 'The young ladies arrived from Dresden on Wednesday last, and left to-day in order to continue their tour, which includes Morocco. The party travels in expensive spe-

Why Beer Kegs Are Made Thick.

It takes a long while for a beer keg to wear out. It has a tough constitution and is protected from internal decay by a coat of pure and hard pitch. The pitch used on the modern keg is much superior to that formerly used. It is clear, tasteless and tough. An empty beer keg will stand a great many hard knocks before the pitch

The kegs wear out, when they do wear. externally. They are wet and dry alternately, and this promotes decay. Then they get a great deal of unnecessary banging around between the time they leave the brewery and are brought back again. Everybody, from the driver and railroad and steamboat hands down to the barkeepers, seem to think that the kegs are indestructible. A whole carload of empty kegs is frequently thrown from the car down to the ground. A single empty keg is often thrown fifteen feet. It really isn't necessary to make the kegs as heavy, so far as the keeping of the beer is concerned. They began by being made heavy in the old days. The brewers then deemed it absolutely requisite to make them that way to withstand the pressure of the beer. The very fact that they were made heavy and clumsy subjected them to rough handling. Now they have to be made heavy and extra material has to be put into the heads and staves simply because of this handling, and not from any danger on account of the internal pressure

The Moral Tone.

Detroit Free Press. One lady had just told the other that her husband played poker nearly every night. "Well," was the exclamation, "I wouldn't let my husband do that." "Neither would I," was the quiet re-sponse, "if he couldn't play any better than

shown by the gifts of food and the help afforded. I have read the published accounts carefully, and I have noticed in every case that help, in whatever form, has been given to get the men to move away. The farmers are not to be blamed. They know from

ORIENTAL

STRANGE POWERS OF COMMUNICA-TION AMONG EASTERN PEOPLE.

The Plastered Trees of India-Have Orientals Used Electrical Forces!-Secret of Dwarfing Trees.

New York Tribune. Considering the enlightenment and the

spirit of scientific research which distinguish the civilized Occident of the present day, it is astonishing that so very little should have been accomplished toward the unraveling of the mysteries of the Orient. The ignorance of the West in this respect is brought home to us just now with peculiar force by the total inability of the British authorities of India to account for the daubing of the mango trees throughout a vast portion of Hindostan, with patches of clay mingled with cow or buffalo hair. Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made it has been found impossible to discover the perpetrators of this species of plastering, which has been effected with the most astounding secrecy and rapidity. Mango trees extending over an area of hundreds of square miles have been thus marked during the course of a single night. That it constitutes some secret signal or conveys some hidden message even the most erudite students of Indian lore and history are prepared to believe. The English recall, not without a shudder, that the terrible native revolt of 1857 which literally deluged the Deccan in a sea of blood, was immediately preceded by the equally mysterious distribution of little unleavened cakes-chupatthies they were called among the people of India. They were passed around by unknown hands, and to this day the government has been unable to obtain any clew as to who baked and who disseminated them. Equally at sea are the authorities as to the precise message which they were intended to convey, although the simultaneous outbreak there is manifestly no room for landscape of the insurrection immediately afterward gardening of the ordinary character. The in various parts of India far distant from and the temples and trees would take up one another has led to the belief that they | too nuch room. Accordingly the ingenious constituted some kind of prearranged sig nal for the great rising.

Does the tree-smearing embody some similar signal for warfare and bloodshed? That is a question which is now agitating the mind of the Kaiser-i-Hind (the native rendering of Queen Victoria's title of Empress of India), of her special advisers and of her people at large. While the public press and sentiment in the United Kingdom show reluctance to regard the marking of the mango trees in the light of a writing on the wall in the palace of Belshazzar, yet it is significant that the English press in India and all those who are now living in Hindostan, or who have resided there in the past, are disposed to accord thereto a most ominous interpretation. Better than anyone else they know the unforgiving and revengeful spirit of the Oriental character, and the utter futility of imagining that the memory of the sanguinary suppression of the great insurrection of forty years ago can ever be effaced from the minds of their Indian fellow-subjects of Queen Victoria. There are few of them who are not imbued with the conviction that the population of India is merely biding its time to cast off the British yoke, now more than ever op-pressive since the increase of taxation and the interference of the government with the

opium trade. THEY HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN. . Had the English in 1857 contented themselves with merely hanging or shooting a number of the rebels by way of salutary example, the feeling of bitterness of the natives against the British would not be nearly so strong as it is. Life is not esteemed highly in Asia where lex talionis is the principle of all justice and legislation. But what the inhabitants of India do resent was the course of the English troops in blowing the rebels from the guns, thus debarring them, according to Oriental ideas, from all chances of life hereafter. I cannot do better than to quote a few lines from a book which has just appeared in London. It consists of the diary and reminiscences of one of the English officers employed in suppressing the rising. The extract relates to one of these blowng from the gun episodes, and the general mentioned is no other than that Sir Henry Havelock who was famed as being the most saintly and soft-hearted and highbred gentleman of the English army. The

"The first man led out was a fine-looking young Sepoy, with good features and a bold, resolute expression. He begged that he might not be bound, but this could not be allowed, and 1 had his wrists tied tightly each to the upper part of a wheel of the gun. Then I depressed the muzzle until it pointed to the pit of the stomach, just below the sternum. We put no shot in and I had only one gunner, myself standing about ten feet to the left rear. The young Sepoy looked undauntedly at us during the whole process pinioning; indeed, he never flinched for a moment. Then I ordered the port fire to be lighted and gave the word, 'Fire!' There was a considerable recoil from the gun and a thick cloud of smoke hung over us. As | young. this cleared away we saw two legs lying in front of the gum, but no other sign of what had just been a human being and a brave man. At this moment, perhaps from six to eight seconds after the explosion (and the same thing happened on the following occasion), down fell the man's head among us, slightly blackened, but otherwise scarcely changed. * I went over to Havelock to tell him that I had carried out his orders. As I jumped across the ditch I became aware that I was covered from head to foot, at least in front, with minute blackened particles of the man's flesh, some of it sticking in my ears and hair. My white silk coat, puggree, belt, etc., were also spotted in this sickening manner. As I announced the execution to Havelock, I called his attention to the state I was in. He came through his tent door, and, striking a sort of tragic attitude of horror, sald in a stage voice, 'improving' on Shakspeare: 'E'en such a man, in such a plight, Drew Priam's curtains in the dead of night, And told him that a man was slain.' "Always ready-witted was the old gen-

Nor is it only in India that such secret means of communication exist between people of diverse race and language. communication exist between Throughout Asia there exists a sort of sign volapuk which is understood by all natives engaged in trade. By means of it they are enabled to conduct their commercial negotiations and transactions, even though one of the parties hail from the north of China and the other from the southernmost portion of Arabia. No white man has ever been permitted to acquire the art, and what the precise signs are I am unable to state. But in some of those great markets of the Orient you can see merchants from the two most extreme portions of the Asiatic continent squatting gravely face to face, with their hands on one another's arms. Not a word is exchangedit would be useless-but concealed under those long sleeves the negotiations are in progress, the hands of one moving up and down the arms of the other, each motion conveying its meaning. It is a species of Masonic language, and under the circumstances it is not astorishing that our own Freemasonry should have obtained a strong footing in Asia, especially in western China, in Persia and Afghanistan. Indeed, Masonry played an important part in the Afghan resistance to the English in the latter part of the seventles. One of the leading Afghan members of the craft, Djamal Khan, subsequently came to Egypt, where, during the closing days of the reign of Khedive Ismail, he took such a prominent part in fomenting anti-European sentiment among the natives through the local lodges that he was expelled from the country.

SECRETS OF THE ARABS. Mention of Egypt recalls to mind the fact that, like Asia, the Dark Continent possesses means of incredibly rapid communication and secret intercourse, which have hitherto remained enshrouded, at any rate as far as Europeans are concerned, with the most impenetrable mystery. When Khartoum fell, in 1885, I was in Egypt, and I well remember that the Arabs settled in the neighborhood of the Pyramids knew all about it, as well as about General Gordon's death, days and days before the news reached Cairo by telegraph from the Sou-danese frontier. Yet Khartoum is thou-sands of miles distant from Cairo and the telegraph wires from the frontier were monopolized by the government. In the same way these Arabs had told me

rious that the reports could have been mere guesswork. Ye how had they received the news? It could not have been by signal fires, as has been more than once suggested to me by way of explanation of the problem; for these fires would infallibly have attracted the attention of the English and native scouts, and besides, the character of the country is unpropitious to any such methods. Then too, no system of signal fires, no matter how elaborate and prearranged, could pos-sibly have conveyed the news so quickly and in such detail. The Arabs, therefore, have, manifestly, some other means of rap-id communication at their command. One is inclined to the assumption that they, like the learned Pundits of northern India, have a knowledge of the forces of nature that are, as yet, hidden from our most eminent scientists. I was reading the other day a lecture delivered by Sir William Preece, the principal electrician of the British government, in which he describes as an extraordinary and altogether new discovery the possibility of telegraphing without wires by means of the magnetic currents in earth and water. Is it not conceivable that the Arabs of Africa may be with these possibilities and have been applying their knowledge of them to the transmission of news? This is, so far as I can see, one of the most plausible explanations. There is nothing new under the sun, not even concerning electricity; and a theory has even now been put forward that the peculiar cylinders discovered among the ruins of Nineveh bearing, not characters, but faintly marked lines, may be nothing more nor less than the cylinders of some ancient Assyrian phonograph. Should this supposition be proven correct, we may yet hope not only to read the writings but even to hear the voices of those Wise Men of the East whose civilization antedates ours by so many thousand years. Of minor importance, yet likewise of considerable interest, especially to people who

care about trees and flowers, is the secret possessed by the Japanese guild of gardeners of stunting the growth of trees. I do not think there is any white man who has even been able to solve the mystery which surrounds the methods by means of which the Japanese arboriculturists can dwarf cedar trees and oaks so that, gnarled, mossy and showing indisputable signs of being hundreds of years old, they are not more than two or three feet in height. The object of thus stunting the growth of worth while relating. The Japanese passionately fond are gardening, not as we understand it-that is to say, beds of flowers, etc.-but of the landscape order, and almost every householder endeavors to have a garden, no matter how small, attached to his residence. Now in the cities and towns, where space is limited ture scale. The river is but a rivulet, the grass-covered hill but a few feet high, the temple the size of a doll's house, and the pond no bigger than a largesized pocket handkerchief. Of course, fullsized trees would appear incongruous, therefore the gardeners have managed to dwarf them until they are in keeping with the miniature landscape. How it is done no one outside the guild knows, and the secret is as jealously preserved as those of the Masonic order.

Columns might be written about these secrets of the Orient, which go to show that, notwithstanding all our much-vaunted civilization and scientific research, we are still in many respects hopelessly inferior in certain branches of knowledge to those very races whom we consider it our divinely imposed mission to civilize and enlighten. AN ARISTOCRATIC CHARITY.

Corcoran's "Louise Home" Provides

Only for Ladies of Good Family.

Washington Letter. There is a superb old lady who is quite well known, a daughter of President Tyler, living here at the Louise Home, the noble charity founded by the late Mr. Corcoran expressly for reduced gentlewomen. She is quite well known to people at large, although the lady dates back nalf a century to her period of importance. It has been a subject of adverse criticism very often by the unthinking that the Louise Home is not open to any except ladies of good position, but a moment's reflection will convince that as it was meant for a class peculiarly difficult to reachpoor gentlewomen-it would fail of its object in making them comfortable and happy f they were forced into daily association with people of a different stratum in life, and reduced gentlewomen are not very adaptable and are disposed all the world over to stand upon punctilio. Few benevolent schemes ever accomplished their object so conclusively as this one. There are sixty or seventy happy old ladies living in the utmost comfort and even luxury, with their social status securely fixed rather than lost, by the way in which they are placed. They have their social parties, their reception days, when smart carriages dash up and down before the door, their family and friends can visit them with the same freedom as if they were in their own homes, and stay with them when they are ill. The best proof of the peace and plenty in which they live is shown by their longevity. Decrepit old ladies of sixty are admitted, and ten years afterward they are sprightly dames of seventy, with a fresh interest in life, happy in the companionship of women of their own age and association, given to giddy expeditions to the matinee, quite exclusive in their circle of acquaintances-Daughters of the Revolution and Colonial Dames. It has been whispered that the only fallings out among them come from tart discussions as to the relative services and status of their ancestors. The institution was founded upon the model of the ladies of Hampton Court, and has been carried out with equal success. The house, which is in the ultra fashionable quarter. is large and handsome. It was given by Mr. Corcoran in memory of his only child a daughter, who married a brother of the present embassador to France, and died

AFTER THE NEXT GREAT BATTLE. The Conqueror Will Have No Time to Look After the Wounded. Archibald Forbes, in Scribner.

Let me briefly adumbrate the possibili-ties-indeed, I may say the probabilitiesof the result of a great battle in the next great war, which is sure to be "short, sharp and decisive." The fighting has been prolonged and bloody, with the result that one side is definitely beaten, evacuates its positions and retreats more or less precipitately, leaving on the ground its wounded, none of whom could be cared for while the conflict lasted. The successful commander's ground is littered with his own wounded; he has them on his hands in thousands, and he has also on his hands the thousands of the wounded of the vanquished force which has gone away. The conqueror of the future, if he accepts the old-time conventional burden of his adversary's wounded, will become its victim. He will not accept the incubus. Is it to be imagined that the victor in such circumstances will think twice even about his own wounded, let alone the wounded of the other side? No. He is in the field, not to be a hospital nurse, but to follow up his advantage by hammering on the enemy who has departed, leaving his own wounded behind, and who may come back again tomorrow to strike him while clogged in the live and dead debris of yesterday's battle. The victors will hasten away to overtake or hang on the skirts of the vanquished army, leaving the wounded of both sides to be dealt with as may be possible by such surgeons as he can afford, in view of future contingencies, to leave behind, and to the ministrations of cosmopolitan ama-teur philanthropists of the Red Cross and kindred organizations. For there will be no more military bearer companies. In the hunger for fighting men the 1,000 bearers per army corps of the present will have been incorporated into a strong brigade, with arms in their hands and a place in the fighting line.

All He Had Left. Washington Post.

A story was told on the House side relating to a certain Western banker and politican whose name, for good reasons, is not to be disclosed. This man was prominent for some time by reason of the suc-cess with which he dictated a pointments in his vicinity under the present admini-tration. Reverses overtook him and he dis-appeared as a political factor. One day, a short time ago, he met an old friend of the Presbyterian faith on the street. "Hello, Brother Buster; how do you fare?" said the good man. "I am crushed by my reverses," said the ex-politician, in a querulous voice. "Ev-erything is gone. All I have left, Brother Billings, is my religion." Brother Billings met an acquaintance shortly after, and to him related the conversation he had had with the late banker-"He says all he has left," related the good man, "is his religion "His religion!" exclaimed the other in a tone of irreverence; "even that's in his

Hemingway Pardoned.

JACKSON, Miss., June 16 .- Col. H. M. Hemingway, ex-treasurer of Mississippi who was serving a five-years' sentence in the State prison, was pardoned this eventwelve months previously of the defeat of the Egyptian army under Baker Pasha at Tokar, giving me not only the news, but also several particulars concerning the rout two full days before we received the intelligence from the Red Sea coast. In each

of the World

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A Cloud Over the Honeymoon. Detroit Free Press.

It was in the hereymoon, and she had adopted the bridal habit of putting a terminal "y" to her pretty words. So when her fond and admiring husband-who posed as a strictly temperate man-stood before her with a speck of dust on his coat she "Hubby, your best coat-y needs the vig-rous use of a little whisk-y." "Not half as much as I de," gurgled the

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thirsty sufferer, and an awful suspicion dropped in their pidst like a chunk of

the flour into